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TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

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MOTOR CYCLES AND
MOTOR BOATS.
"GOODYEAR" and
"DUNLOP" TYRES.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
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No. 19,587

號六十三百五千八萬一第 日十三月八年巳丁

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15th, 1917.

一拜禮 號五十月十年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
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climates and are second to none for reliability
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[535]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
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YOUR HOME.

PRICES FROM \$33.

20% Discount allowed for cash with order.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S

[36.1]

The "nip" in the air at night
causes one to feel the necessity of warmer

PYJAMAS

We have just received a large stock
of Ceylonette Sleeping Suits suitable for
present wear, which we are offering at
special prices on account of high exchange.

\$4.75 per suit, 3 suits for \$12.00

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[103]

THEATRE ROYAL.
TO-NIGHT, AT 9.15.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF
PROGRAMME!

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW!

FREDERIC SHIPMAN'S

FANTASTICS

NO. 3 PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT!

ELSIE BLACK in flute and piccolo—solos.
FERN FRENCH and HILDA FELSTEAD in two songs—"The Roses
HAVE MADE ME REMEMBER" and "LOVE IS A SLAVE," and a duet—
"DOWN THE VALE."
RAY TRAYNOR in "Oh, JOHN, Oh!" and "I STOPPED," Looked, and
LISTENED."IVY ALDOUS and FRED KEELEY in "BACK TO THE FARM" and a
"DOUBLE DANCE WITHOUT MUSIC."
FRED KEELEY in "THE SCARROW DANCE."
INTERVALHILDA FELSTEAD in "PADERBURN," "ISN'T THAT JUST LIKE A MAN,"
"THE SLIPPERY LITTLE SLIDE" and "TIPPERARY ADAPTATIONS."
REDHEAD WILSON in the Acrobatic Monologue—"FLANAGAN DID."
BILLIE EATON in "TO THE STRAINS OF THE WEDDING MARCH," "KEEP
YOUR EYE ON THE GIRL YOU LOVE," "THE VIOLIN MY GREAT-GRANDDAD
MADE," "EVERYBODY'S DOING IT AT THE SEASIDE."NELLIE BLACK, the Scottish contralto, in "CALLER HERRIN" and
"MY AIN FOLK,"
and
LEONARD NELSON in "HOW'S YOUR FATHER?" "THE HONEYMOON,"
"THE FELLOW I WANT TO GET," and "THERE'S A GENTLEMAN HERE
TO-NIGHT."

Tickets \$3, \$2 & \$1.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S.

NO. 4 PROGRAMME

ON WEDNESDAY,

ANOTHER COMPLETE CHANGE.

STUDENT LABOURERS IN
MALAYA.

STORY OF AMBITION REPAID.

The question of Japanese estate labour has attracted a little attention lately. We do not think that the Japanese labourer will be a success in this country (says the *Malayan Times*), for the reason that, as a rule, he is too ambitious to remain a labourer in a country such as this. The Tamil coolie, on the other hand, has an ambition of owning his own little plot of land and so becoming his own master, but the Japanese coolie—we use this word in its local sense of agricultural labourer—is ambitious of owning his own estate. We have heard a good illustration of this, which we may give without revealing the parties who made the experiment.

The management of a certain estate in the Federated Malay States had had a great deal of trouble with Tamil labour, as the estate was not a healthy one and Tamil coolies would not go to it in the necessary numbers. At their wits' end, some told the management that Japanese labour would be the very thing for the estate, and it was decided to make the experiment. The manager himself was sent to Japan to procure the coolies and returned with a very fine lot of men. Then the expense started. The Japanese labourers wanted all sorts of extras in the way of improved lines, special hot-water baths—the Japanese labourer has the habit of purloining himself in a hot bath—and special food. But the force worked splendidly.

There was no end to the activities of the Japanese coolies. They were ready to take it on. Any feeling to do? They would do it in their spare time. And practically every single man volunteered for work without pay in the factory and the mine. They were so keen to learn and so amenable to discipline! The management were delighted at the experiment! It seemed too good to be true. And it was! There is now not one Japanese coolie on that estate. Every man is now planting on his own in Johore, where one and all went after they had learned all that there was to be learned of European methods of rubber growing.

This story, of course, is by no means derogatory to the Japanese. On the contrary, it shows their capabilities. But it also demonstrates that the European planter need not look to Japan for his supplies of labour.

PEACE-LOVING GERMANY

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* wrote on July 26th:—

The German and Austrian newspapers, especially the latter, continue to publish leading articles in which the readiness of the Central Powers, people as well as Governments, to conclude peace on the basis of an understanding is proclaimed, and in which the world is assured that the representatives of the Central Powers will act with perfect honesty with the representatives of the enemy Powers. The constant talk about peace has apparently had more effect at home than abroad, for the Vienna *Freidenkblatt*, the organ of the Austrian Foreign Office, is beginning to warn the public against cherishing fatal delusions and against pursuing unattainable phantasies. It is compelled to confess that the desire for peace is on one side only; and that notwithstanding the repeated declarations of Austro-Hungarian statesmen that the Dual Monarchy is ready at any moment to conclude an honourable peace and notwithstanding the fact that the Reichstag resolution and the new Chancellor have proclaimed the same readiness on the part of Germany, a note of understanding is not struck in Mr. Lloyd George's latest speech.

The semi-official organ rejoices, however, at the prospect of the enemy being brought to reason in another manner and, pointing to "the irresistible triumphal progress of the Austro-Hungarian and German armies in Eastern Galicia," promises that "the iron step of our reprimand and of those of the German will finally compel our enemies to realize that we are invincible."

The *Reichspost*, the organ of the Catholics in Austria, devoted a leading article in its Tuesday issue to a rejoinder to Mr. Lloyd George's observations on the subject of democracy. "Our enemies are unable to defeat us on the battlefields," this influential journal wrote, "and cannot even defeat us with telegraphic and newspaper lies, so they endeavour to undermine our internal strength by means of a campaign against strong Monarchies." The *Reichspost* traces the growth of the idea of a Parliamentary regime, and asserts that wherever it has been realized, from the United States downwards, it has produced not wisdom but chaos, partiality, and a majority composed of unsuitable and inefficient men. Philosophy and history, the Catholic organ declares, are not for a Republican form of government but for a strong Monarchy. "Government by the many is not good; let there be one Lord," said the Greeks. "The two greatest personalities of antiquity," the *Reichspost* continues, "Plato and Augustine, were men who demanded the strongest authoritative leadership in society and in the State, while the highest institution on earth, namely, the Church, is conducted on the Monarchical principle."

Authoritative leadership is also necessary, it contends, because the average man with mediocre intelligence is not a competent judge of difficult questions of culture and of politics. And, after elaborating these views through two columns, it concludes with the words: "More profound philosophy and history pronounce in favour of a strong Monarchy. The 'Gott Erhalte' not only conforms infinitely better to our feeling of reverence and our aesthetic instincts than does the 'Marseillaise,' but also conforms better with our truest political knowledge and hopes. Those who to-day wish to curtail the Sovereign power are the literary hirelings of the international world plutocracy. These people desire the deposition of Sovereigns in order that no one may be left to thwart their rapacious lusts. They wish for chaos in order that they may fish with success in troubled waters."

JAPAN'S NEW SHIPPING LAW

The outline of an Imperial ordinance for the control of the ships in Japan during the war time is given in the *Japan Advertiser* of September 29th. It consists of 13 articles. Articles from 1 to 3 prohibit Japanese shipowners from selling their ships to foreign countries in any form.

These shipowners, without permission from the Minister of Communications, cannot sell, lease, offer as security, or deliver to foreigners their ships. The same is applicable to ships under construction. All these provisions Japan has adopted for the protection of her shipping interests, as many other countries have already done. Even those ships which have been constructed for sale before the ordinance is promulgated cannot be delivered. Provisions and permission from the Minister of Communications have been made to meet cases in which Japan's co-operation with the Allies in the war either directly or indirectly the exportation of Japanese ships may be necessary. Japanese steamers are also prohibited from serving foreign ports alone, because such if allowed, amounted to these steamers being chartered by foreigners. But even this will be permitted, in case a special understanding has been entered into by the Government of Japan and Allied countries for military aid of the Allies in the war. An other exception to this provision is steamers of the Japan-China Steamship Company, navigating in the Yangtze-kiang alone. The service is a subsidized one.

MAY RESTRICT ROUTES.

Article 4 says that the Minister of Communications, if necessity should arise, shall prohibit or restrict the carrying of Japanese ships of passengers and freight from one foreign port to another foreign port. This provision has been made for the purpose of securing bottoms for the carrying of either Japanese or Allied passengers and freight. According to Article 5, the Minister of Communications, if necessity should arise, shall order Japanese ships to undertake voyages on the line or lines he dictates for the purpose of carrying the passengers or freight he has designated.

Under Article 6 the Minister of Communications, if necessity should arise, can restrict the freight rates asked on Japanese ships. This provision like the preceding one has been made to meet possible necessities for aid to the Allies or for protection of some vital interests of the Japanese people.

Article 7 says:—The Minister of Communications, if necessity should arise, shall commandeer or appropriate, paying due compensation, any Japanese shipbuilding yard, or materials or machinery necessary for shipbuilding. This provision shall also apply to ships under construction. Provisions in Sections 3 and 4, of Article 11, of the Law for Subsidizing Deep Sea Navigation, shall apply to persons dissatisfied with the indemnification by the foregoing sections.

Article 8.—The Minister of Communications, if necessity should arise, shall establish special provisions as to the qualifications of the ships engaged in deep sea navigation, in accordance with the Law for Subsidizing Deep Sea Navigation.

Article 9.—The Minister of Communications, if necessity should arise, shall order the proprietors or charterers of Japan ships to provide such measures or equipments for the safety of the crew or the equipment of the ships.

Article 10.—Any violation or violations of the provisions of Articles 1, 2 and 3 and those of Article 5 and any refusal or refusal to comply with the provisions of Article 7 shall be punishable with imprisonment of not more than two years.

Article 11.—Any violation or violations of the provisions of Article 4 shall be punishable with imprisonment of not more than one year or a fine not exceeding Y.50.

Article 12.—Any carrier or carriers of freight, who has or have solicited freight beyond the limitations as provided in Article 6, shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding Y.3,000 in amount.

Article 13.—The Minister of Communications shall confiscate, in case of application of the foregoing article, the difference between the amount solicited and the official limit.

ALLIES' PRISONERS.

BRITISH CAPTURES AND LOSSES.

The Secretary of the War Office issued the following statement:—

In view of the operations now in progress, the number of prisoners captured by the Allies since April 6th—when the campaign of 1917 opened, with the battle of Arras—up to August 22nd, is of interest. The figures are as follows:—
German prisoners of war captured by the British 40,155
German prisoners of war captured by the French 43,723
Prisoners of war captured by the Italians (chiefly Austrians) 40,681
Prisoners of war captured by the Russians (the majority being Austrians) 37,521

Total 167,760
The total number of German prisoners of war captured by us since the beginning of the war is now 102,213

The total number of British prisoners, including Indian troops, captured by the Germans is approximately 43,000, but exact information as to the small captures made by the enemy in recent fighting cannot be given until the necessary information has been received from Germany. The total number of prisoners captured by us in all theatres of war since the beginning of the war, excluding African native troops, is 131,776.

The total number of prisoners lost by us since the beginning of the war, again excluding African native troops but including Indian troops, is approximately 58,500.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report dated October 13th, state:—

It is now more than two months since we ceased issuing our fortnightly circulars, the last being dated 3rd August. On that occasion we reported that the dealers, having entered into heavy commitments at topmost prices, were anxiously watching the negotiations then in progress between the Bombay exporters and shipowners for tonnage.

Soon after, it became known that definite arrangements had been made for the movement of stocks awaiting shipment. At the same time, the raw material suddenly assumed a retrograde movement, while silver began soaring upwards. All these factors at once told their tale upon our market, and prices commenced tumbling down at alarming speed. Under these circumstances, we deemed it advisable in the interests of the trade to discontinue our reports for the time being.

In the past fortnight, matters appear to be happily adjusting themselves, and we are glad to resume our issue under improved market conditions. The advance of silver being arrested, and a rapid rise having taken place in the raw material, a more optimistic feeling prevails, thus affording the native dealers a much needed opportunity of working off some of their former purchases.

It must be said, to the credit of the foreign importers, that in order to avert a catastrophe, such as that which overtook our market some ten years ago, they refrained for a period of two months from effecting new sales, thus rendering material assistance to the dealers and enabling them to clear off portions of their outstanding contracts.

Total sales, 2,000 bales; untold stock, 15,000 bales; bargains in Chinese hands, 30,000 bales.

SHANGHAI.—This market was reported active in the early part of the fortnight, but later advices indicate a more quiet tone.

JAPANESE YARNS.—The following are latest quotations:—
400 bales Nagasaki, No. 20s at \$207 to \$220; 3 Horses, No. 10s at \$200; 3 Horses, No. 20s at \$200; 2,000 bales Yellow Joss, No. 20s at \$195 to \$210; Setzu, No. 10s at \$108; Setzu, No. 20s at \$225; Blue Fish, No. 20s at \$220.

RAW COTTON.—No stocks. Quotations: Bengal, at \$45 to \$50; Chinese, at \$47 to \$57 per picul.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

CORRESPONDENCE

When a man is once called up for Military Service and not exempted altogether by H.E. the Governor under Clause 4 of the Military Service Ordinance, 1917, application for excusal from parades, etc., or modification of duty is not to be made to the Hon. Colonial Secretary, but to the Administrative Commandant.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

SERVICE BOARD.

All Company and Unit Commanders, All Warning Officers and Discipline Officers will attend in uniform at Headquarters Club at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, October 19th.

Members of all ranks who have not yet attended before the Board will report in uniform at the same time and place to Staff-Inspector McEwen.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

The Police Reserve Orchestra will play at the Botanical Gardens on the evening of "Our Day," October 18th. Detailed Orders will be issued to the Conductors.

An Orchestra practice is ordered for Monday, October 15th, at 6 p.m. punctually.

The Band Practices Ordered for Tuesday, October 16th, and Friday, October 19th, are hereby cancelled.

MUSKETRY.

The Musketry Course, 1917-1918 is provisionally fixed to start on Sunday, December 2nd.

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.

Principal Forsyth, in an address at Hampstead Garden Suburb on "Religion and Immortality," said he approached with great diffidence the question of prayers for the dead. He would not speak upon it if anyone in the audience would prefer he should omit it, but as his subject, strictly speaking, was "The Effect of the Belief in Immortality on Character," he thought the subject was legitimate. His own feeling was that we should pray for the dead, since such a custom brought us into practical relations with other immortals. He was not then speaking as a Christian apologist, but he maintained that there was nothing in the Christian religion against it, and a great deal in favour of it, and a question by a member of the audience with regard to the absence of any exhortation in this custom in the New Testament, Dr. Forsyth said that, strange as it may seem to say so, the Bible was never intended to be transmitted to us. When it was written men looked to a sudden ending of the world, and with the Resurrection vivid in their minds, they knew that their dear ones were living in Christ, and were convinced of their impending union with them.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

CONSIGNMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The undermentioned parcels were sent last week-end to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. to be forwarded as follows:—

To Mrs. A. E. Barton, Hon. Secretary, Red Cross Fund:—79 suits pyjamas, 33 cloth slippers, 104 milk covers, 8 facecloths, 13 floor cloths, 70 khaki woollen caps.

To Mr. A. L. Davies, Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, Bombay:—600 roller bandages, 96 suits pyjamas, 33 pairs cloth slippers, 70 khaki woollen caps, 40 white woollen caps.

To Matron, 33rd General Hospital, B.E.F., France:—80 suits pyjamas, 32 pairs stretcher boots, 10 cotton quilts, 10 pillows, 90 khaki woollen caps, 60 white woollen caps, 2 khaki woollen helmets, 1,050 roller bandages, 3 pairs knee-caps, 17 pairs mittens, 21 white woollen belts, 34 pairs cloth slippers, 34 eye-bandages.

Per Parcel Post, to Lieut. H. C. Clements, 101 Machine-gun Co., Egyptian Expeditionary Force, Egypt:—68 pairs socks.

2, Cavendish Square, London,
August 1st, 1917.

To Hon. Secretary,
"Our Little Bit" Society,
Kowloon.

I am writing to thank you for your magnificent gift to our organisation. I enclose official receipt.

I assisted to unpack the cases and it gave me very great pleasure to sort out all the beautiful things which your workers have made for our soldiers. Will you be good enough to thank them all? What wonderful materials you get out there.

MYRA G. GIBSON
(General Manager Surgical Branch of Q.M.N.G.)

2nd Division (A.P.) Comfort Fund,
Dundridge, Murree, Punjab,
29th August, 1917.

Dear Madam,—I am directed by General Bunbury and the Committee of the 2nd Division (Rawalpindi) Comfort Fund to ask you to thank the workers of "Our Little Bit" Society for their most generous gifts (60 pairs socks and 247 milk covers) to the troops on active service.

The men will much appreciate the kind thought that has prompted the workers to send such useful things.—Yours truly,

(Signed) B. E. ROBERTSON
(Hon. Secretary).

53rd General Hospital B.E.F.,
France, 7th August, 1917.

Dear Madam,—Will you please convey to the members of your Society my gratitude for the very generous supply of pyjamas, bandages, and swabs which I have received from Mrs. de Fosblangen? I had the pleasure of inspecting the two cases yesterday and it rejoiced my heart to see the supply of bandages.

I was Matron of No. 2 London General Hospital and was selfish enough to ask Mrs. de Fosblangen to send me this gift. I have just started this 10th Hospital now, and, of course, many things are required for it. At the present moment every bed is full, and we require an enormous amount.

There was a large box of ginger, which will be much enjoyed also. I am most grateful for everything sent.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) M. S. RIDDELL
(Matron).

94, Marlborough Missions,
West Hampstead, N.W.,
20th July, 1917.

Dear Madam,—The two cases of most excellent cloths and bandages which your Society despatched in March last reached me only yesterday.

Please convey my heartiest thanks to all your workers for their very valuable gifts.

The Matrons at the various hospitals tell me the roller bandages are the best they get from anywhere, and the eye-bandages are greatly appreciated at No. 2 London General Hospital, Chelsea, where there are general wards set apart for eye cases. I have visited patients there very often, as they are taken first to Chelsea to be got into sufficiently good health before being passed on to St. Dunstan's for training. The blinded men I mentioned in last report were all at Chelsea when I first knew them—Pte. Miller, Corporal Moss, Rifleman Hecley and Price. I sent 6 copies of the report to Lady May and hope you had one, but I enclose another now. I am posting parcels of roller bandages and cup covers to Capt. Thornton, R.A.M.C., now in Egypt; he wrote to beg for some, and bales are so long in transit. I have sent off a bale of pyjamas and bandages to Malta to-day, one goes to Alexandria to-morrow, and on Monday two to France. The tea I am sending for a treat to the Sisters and Nurses' Hospital in Rouen, and keeping the ginger till nearer Xmas. The caps will be charming for cases on stretchers.

Again thanking you heartily.—Yours sincerely,
(Signed) H. K. F. EDGAR.

"OUR DAY."

THE DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

We are informed that the number of tickets sold for the Drawing of War Bonds now reaches over 13,600, representing approximately \$65,000. Therefore the first prize has already grown to approximately \$20,000, and the other prizes have also increased in accordance with the published scheme.

The sale of tickets closes at midnight to-morrow (Tuesday). Meanwhile, no doubt, the figures will show a still greater advance.

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged	\$4,765
Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.	100
Mrs. A. Abdulrahim	25
Mrs. C. J. Pirie	20
Very Rev. Bishop Pozzani	20
Mr. P. K. Kwok	15
Mrs. P. Jacks	10
"Mittens"	10
Total	\$4,995

THE CHINESE AND "OUR DAY."

THE SERIES OF THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES.

The series of Chinese Theatrical Performances recently inaugurated in aid of the "Our Day" Fund having now been concluded, the Working Committee, of which the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak was Chairman and Mr. Ho Fook Wai-Chien, Manager, desire to record their thanks for the valuable assistance which they received and which alone rendered the success of the undertaking possible.

1. To the following ladies and gentlemen for taking boxes at the theatre at prices set opposite to their names:

Mr. Chan Kung U	2 Boxes	\$800
Mr. Chan Tung	1 Box	400
Mr. Liang Shih Yi	"	400
Mr. Yung Tsz Ming	"	400
Lady Ho Tung	"	400
Messrs. Lau Chu Pak & Sons	"	300
Mr. Chan Tung Sang	"	300
Mr. H. M. H. Numanee	"	300
Mr. Lo Shun Wan	"	300
Mr. Choy Wai Foo and Look Pong Sang	"	200
Mr. Yung Sai Ngan	"	200
Mrs. Ho Fook	2 Boxes	200
Mr. Chan Kai Ming	"	300
Mr. H. Hancock and E. M. Raymond	1 Box	150
Mr. Ho Koi Tong	"	150
Mr. G. C. Monox	"	150
Mr. Tong Lai Chuen	"	150
Mr. Li Po Kwai	"	150
Mr. Lau F. Fong	"	150
Mr. Kan Yik Kai	"	150
Mr. Wong Kam Fook	"	150
Mr. Chau Shek Shan	"	150
Mr. Pun Sui Cho	"	150
Mr. U King Su	"	100
Mr. Wong Lan Sang	"	100
Messrs. Kwong Sang Hong	"	100
Mr. Chan Pak Chuen	"	100
Dr. Ma Lok	"	100
Mr. E. Ellis	"	100
Mrs. Chan Ho Sze	"	100
Mr. Chan Cheuk Hing	"	100

2.—To Mr. Ho Ngok Lau, the proprietor of the Theatrical Company, for reducing \$450 from the amount payable for the engagement of such Company.

3.—To Mr. Yuen Hang Kiu, the proprietor of the Theatre, for allowing \$150 towards the Fund out of the rent received by him for the use of the Theatre.

4.—To the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., for providing electric current free.

5.—To Yiu Wo for providing extra electrical fittings free.

6.—To Yuen Restaurant for supplying light refreshments and handing over the proceeds (\$305.40) to the Fund, and to the proprietor of the "Happy Restaurant" for contributing \$300 to the general fund.

7.—To the Exile Garage for supplying motor-cars for conveying passengers from the Theatre at fixed charges per head and for handing such charges (\$248) to the Fund.

8.—To the following Chinese newspapers for free advertisements:—*Kung Wo Po*, *Tsun Wan Po*, *Kung Fik Po*, *Kwok Sze Po*, *Chung Ngai San Po* and *Tai Kwong Po*.

9.—To Sze Hop for lending materials for scaffolding.

10.—To Ng Cheong, Yung Hop, Yuen Wo, and Tai Hop for erecting decorative bamboo stands and scaffolding.

11.—To Shing Fook Kee for scrolls and paper decorations.

12.—To Wong Chun Yuen, Fat Hing Yuen, Tsui Lam Yuen and San Sui Hing for lending flowers for decorative purposes.

13.—To Man Yiu Wing and Hung On for lending chairs.

14.—To Sincere Co., The Sun Co., and Wing On Co. for supplying numerous pieces of silk for decoration.

15.—To the numbers of the Chinese Section of the Hongkong Police Reserve and the District Watchmen for maintaining order and discipline throughout the series of performances.

16.—To Mr. Chan Kai Ming and Mr. Li Po Kwai, as Hon. Treasurers, and Mr. Ip Lan Chuen, as Hon. Secretary, for carrying out their respective duties with tact and energy.

And last, but not least, the Committee desire to thank the 244 gentlemen who as members of the Committee generously subscribed \$50 each. The sum thus subscribed, amounting as it did to \$12,200, was one of the chief factors contributing to the success of the undertaking.

A statement of account will follow.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

In this League match, on Saturday, Kowloon, at home, batted first on a batters' wicket and made 209 for 8 wickets. The best score of the afternoon was a forceful 55 by Stalker, which included nine fours. Macaskill followed with 28, which were compiled in 10 minutes and included six fours. Altogether it was a lively innings and appealed to the spectators, of whom there was a good number. The R.E. found Pestonji's bowling too much for them and were all out in an hour for 73, Pestonji having the splendid average of 3.5 per wicket. On Saturday's showing Kowloon ought to do well in the competition. Scores:—

KOWLOON.	
F. Wheeler, c Crippwell, b Reakes	6
Lieut. McConnell, c Townsend, b Reakes	1
J. H. Mead, c Lucas, b Crippwell	8
C. J. Stapleton, b Reakes	27
K. R. Macaskill, c Waller, b Townsend	29
J. Stalker, st. Lucas, b Townsend	55
A. de Souza, c Crippwell, b Townsend	3
L. E. S. Hodge, c Milard, b Townsend	27
P. Pestonji, not out	13
W. T. Elson, not out	23
P. H. Cobb did not bat	0
Extras	14
Total (for 8 wickets)	209

Bowling Analysis.	
Reakes	10
Crippwell	9
Townsend	10
Pascall	4
Gordon	1

R.E.	
Sgt. McGregor, l.b.w., b Pestonji	0
Spr. Gordon, b Cobb	2
Spr. Waller, b Pestonji	0
L. Cpt. Lucas, c Hodge, b Cobb	0
C. J. S. Adams, c Pestonji	14
S. S. S. Adams, c Pestonji	28
C. J. S. Adams, c Pestonji	8
C. J. S. Adams, c Pestonji	0
Spr. Milard, c Pestonji	5
Spr. Townsend, c Pestonji	1
Extras	11
Total	73

Bowling Analysis.	
Pestonji	9
Cobb	6

CIVIL SERVICE v. R.G.A.

This League match was played on the Civil Service Ground, and resulted in a win for the home team by 4 wickets. Hamilton did the "hat-trick." Scores:—

R.G.A.	
Gr. Green, c Hamilton, b Witchell	2
Gr. Drummond, b Hamilton	9
Gr. Perkins, b Hamilton	7
Sgt. Talfourd, c Sub, b Bradbury	20
Gr. Sherman, c McCormack, b Hamilton	4
L. T. Wilkinson, c Bird, b Hamilton	10
Gr. Barnes, not out	22
C. M. S. Ross, b Hamilton	9
Gr. Armatys, b and c Severn	0
L. Baker, b Hamilton	0
Sgt. Rivers, b Hamilton	0
Total	83

Bowling Analysis.	
E. W. Hamilton	8
R. C. Witchell	8
Hon. C. Severn, C.M.G.	4
B. W. Bradbury	5
R. E. O. Bird	3

CIVIL SERVICE.	
B. C. Witchell, b Armatys	0
P. T. Lambie, c Talfourd, b Perkins	4
B. W. Bradbury, c Rivers, b Armatys	23
T. McCormack, b Perkins	24
B. E. O. Bird, c Green, b Baker	19
F. Ling, c Talfourd, b Baker	7
W. H. Edmunds, C. Sara, and Hon. C. Severn did not bat.	0
Total	77

Bowling Analysis.	
Armatys	8
Perkins	9
Drummond	3
Lieut. Baker	7
Talfourd	2

TENNIS.

DOUBLES HANDICAP AT KOWLOON.

First Round Results.

K. Macaskill and J. H. Mead beat G. H. May and O. Woodman.
G. Anderson and L. Foster beat C. Stapleton and A. Davidson.
W. T. Elson and W. Brown beat Dr. Woodman and F. Meade.
J. Stalker and A. H. Crook beat J. Ralston and J. Hyde.
R. E. Lindell and R. H. Jewsbury beat P. H. Cobb and F. S. Herridge.

Byes:—J. M. Jack and O. A. Goodwin; D. Nicoll and G. Gerrard; A. G. Pile and A. Morrison.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

25th MIDDLESEX v. R.G.A.

These teams met on Saturday in a "friendly" on the Military Ground, Happy Valley. This ground, which was so cordially beloved last year by footballers on account of its very rough condition, has not improved, and, to make matters worse, someone—presumably the Chinese groundsman—with a view to saving himself the trouble of marking out the ground each week, has dug a miniature nullah all round it, with the result that the players stand an excellent chance of spraining their ankles when play is near the touch-line, the linesman has considerable difficulty in judging whether or not the ball is out of play, and, in the event of a throw-in, the unfortunate performer has to stand with his heels in a ditch and his toes pointing up at an angle of about forty degrees.

In the first half the Middlesex penned the Gunners into their own half of the field, the latter only breaking away very occasionally, and then never becoming really dangerous. There was only one goal scored in this half. Atwood, after bringing off several good saves for the Artillery, saved a shot which he had no time to clear, and Cock, testing him again with a shot from short range, opened the account for the Middlesex.

After the interval, the game assumed an entirely different complexion and the Gunners suddenly became very aggressive. Lieut. Sayers broke away on several occasions, but was unable to obtain support from the other forwards, and his efforts brought no good results. Brown effected several excellent saves, which gained him well-deserved applause, one stinging shot from the left wing being especially difficult to clear. "Hands" against Dickenson gave the Infantrymen a short rest, but the ball was taken back again, and good work by Gretton and Small enabled the latter to equalise. Shortly afterwards a special effort by Youngman made an opening for Gretton, and that player, grasping his opportunity, registered the winning goal. The R.G.A. were thus successful by two goals to one. Referee—Sgt. Edgeler, R.G.A.

AMBULANCE BRIGADE AQUATIC SPORTS.

The second annual aquatic sports of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Hongkong and China District, were held on Saturday afternoon at the V.R.C. before a large number of spectators and passed very successfully. Among the spectators were:—Major-General Ventris, Major Morgan, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., Dr. W. V. M. Koch and Mr. W. Logan.

The challenge shield presented by Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., to the Division gaining the greatest number of points was won by the Victoria Division, who swept the board with 71 points. The championship gold medal presented by Dr. G. H. Thomas was won by C. Chon, of the Victoria Division, with 21 points. The race for the Indian Regiments caused great excitement among the men and great amusement among the other spectators. The race had to be swum off in two heats, and the competitors swam so lustily in these that the finalists were not all able to toe the line in the final, and those who were found difficulty in completing the distance. The prizes were presented by Major Morgan. Results:—
100 Yards Handicap.—1, Mok Ying-kwai; 2, Leung Tit-seng; 3, Lok Yau-yeow.

Brigade Championship Race, 100 yards.—1, C. Chon; 2, W. Gittens; 3, W. Hall. Time: 75secs.

Breast Stroke, 50 yards.—1, W. Gittens; 2, C. Chon; 3, So Tse-keung. Time: 38.2secs.

Brigade Team Race.—1, Victoria Division; 2, Saiyungpun Division; 3, Y.M.C.A. Division.

Swimming Under Water.—1, Leung Sui-sang; 2, W. Gittens; 3, W. Hall. Distance: 120 feet.

High Dive.—1, W. Hall; 2, M. H. Lo; 3, Lo Man Ho.

Long Plunge.—1, W. Gittens; 2, C. Chon; 3, So Tse-keung. Distance: 54 feet.

Clas "A" Handicap.—1, Leung Sui-sang (35secs.); 2, W. Hall (3secs.); 3, Kong Kam Chuen (35secs.).

100 Yards Handicap. Open to V.R.C. members.—1, A. V. Barros (7secs.); 2, G. M. Roza (8secs.); 3, J. C. Finch (scratched). Time: 72secs.

Life Saving Competition.—1, So Tse-keung; 2, M. H. Lo; 3, Tse Ming-yau.

Swimming on Back, 50 yards.—1, C. Chon; 2, W. Gittens; 3, Lo Man Ho.

Diving for Plates.—1, C. Chon; 2, W. Hall; 3, Leung Sui-sang.

Beginners' Race, Handicap.—1, Mok Ying-kwai (20secs.); 2, Luk Yik-yau (scratched); 3, Chan Man-kai (3secs.).

Consolation Race.—1, Pun Shai So; 2, Pun Yu-wai and Leung Oi-sang (dead heat).

100 Yards. Open to H.M. Military and Naval Forces.—1, Bomber, Watson; 2, Corp. White; 3, Corp. Harrison.

100 Yards. Open to Native Regiments.—1, Ahmed Khan; 2, Ahmir Khan; 3, Khurugoo Khan.

The proceedings were collied with selections by the band of the 25th Middlesex.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

REFUTATION BY QUOTATION

In these days of lack of knowledge, it seems our men from College "Wonder" why the world is not improved.

By their scholarly orations, Or, most learned dissertations, In whatever terms of fire their thoughts are dressed.

But if they, with much elation, Would attain a reputation For scholastic lore in this world and the next.

Any person of discerning Need not bother much with learning If he justifies his reasons with a text.

Thus—if anyone should sneer That the world is not a sphere, For in that case we should slip and all be drowning—

Do not argue to deter him From his course, but just refer him To Cook's "Voyages," revised, by Robert Browning.

And if some poor man, in dealing With his neighbour, says that stealing Is a crime that should most promptly be outlawed,

Why, just put him in a corner With a passage from "Jack Horner," And quote, by way of authorship, Nat Gould.

And suppose, to your vexation, On the law of gravitation Some scientist a lordly air assumes, It would really be a pity Not to quote that nursery ditty Of "Snapperspears"—"Meditations 'mong the 'ombs."

If you're asked some question weighty—The cube root of minus eighty, Or how many given squares will make a line—

To think out such things is trying, Do not hesitate replying— "Euclid, 12th Book, Proposition 69."

And if questions come, assailing Many customs now prevailing In our thirst-refreshing methods as they are,

What a world of irritation We could give with a quotation From Ned Spenser's famous sonnet on "The Bar"!

Just a hint of something clever—If you make that your endeavour (No matter if the subject's not quite meet)

Then, both in and out of season, 'Twill be worth a page of reason, And you'll find the world of learning at your feet!

G. J.

Hongkong, October 13th, 1917.

LAWN BOWLS.

TAIKOO BEAT KOWLOON IN THE LEAGUE FINAL.

As was the case last year in the final, Kowloon and Taikeo met and Kowloon won at Taikeo and Taikeo won at Kowloon, necessitating an extra game on neutral ground. Last year Taikeo won and they repeated their success on Saturday, securing the trophy for the third time in succession on the Police Green at Happy Valley, before a big gathering of enthusiastic spectators. Scores:—

KOWLOON.	
Wallace	Gray
Weir	Chapman
Dickie	Crawford
Hamilton	Hamilton

(Skip) 15	(Skip) 12
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Perrie	Atkinson
Gerrard	Harvey
Drummond	Gow
Ferguson	Russell

(Skip) 25	(Skip) 20
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MacLachlan	Guy
Grimshaw	Parkes
Prowse	McIvor
Wotherspoon	Edwards

(Skip) 27	(Skip) 15
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67	47
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FRIENDLY BINK.

Smyth	Cooper
Dixon	Watt
Ma	Duncan
Muir	Gerrard

(Skip) 28	(Skip) 8
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BILLIARDS.

The annual competition for the Garrison Billiards Challenge Cup, kindly presented a few years ago by the Hongkong Volunteers, commences in the Soldiers' Club tonight at 6 o'clock. There are only seven entries, namely, Nos. 88, 87 and 83 Companies R.G.A., the R.E., Middlesex Regt., R.A.M.C., and the Garrison Military Police. In the draw for the first round No. 87 Co. R.G.A. met the Royal Engineers; No. 83 Co. R.G.A. play the Middlesex Regt.; and No. 88 Co. R.G.A. play the Military Police. The Military Police secured a bye. Owing to the many changes in the personnel of the Garrison, most teams will have fresh blood and some keen games are anticipated. Messrs. Bradley & Co. have kindly presented a handsome silver cup as a prize for the highest break. In the opening games to-night, the 87th Co. R.G.A. oppose the Engineers; incidentally, it may be mentioned that these two teams were last year's finalists, the trophy going to the latter.

On the conclusion of this competition, the Soldiers' Club Billiards Tournament will be commenced.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA.

The programme for the final Gymkhana of the season, to be held on Saturday, 27th inst., contains seven events. A new feature is a "Judgment of pace competition" in which the competitors will start at the half-mile post, and will endeavour to ride to the winning post in a time which will be posted up at the Judges' box.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE "PALL MALL" WHISKY.

11 YEARS OLD.

\$32 per case.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.

"OLD SQUARE"

UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS.

\$30 per case.

WHITE HORSE CELLAR WHISKY.

Island of Islay and Glenlivet.

\$29 per case.

CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY.

OLD MATURED.

\$28 per case.

"PREMIER" WHISKY.

EXTRA OLD SCOTCH.

WRIGHT & GREIG, GLASGOW.

\$28 per case.

18

WAR CHARITIES.

"OUR+DAY"

THURSDAY, 18th OCT., 1917.

MORNING:

Collection for LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND. Or cheques may be sent now addressed to LADY MAY, Government House (envelopes being marked "Rose Fund").

AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

GREAT DRAWING OF WAR BONDS at the Murray Parade Ground.

St. John Ambulance Brigade competitions. Teas and Refreshments in English and Chinese style, and various attractions.

EVENING at 9 o'clock.

FETE at the Public Gardens. New OFFICIAL WAR FILMS shown for the first time in Hongkong; Illuminations and Music.

THE BANDS OF THE 25th MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, 18th INFANTRY, 74th PUNJABIS and POLICE RESERVE will play during the Afternoon and Evening.

Admission to Parade Ground, 50 Cents. Admission to Gardens, \$1; Seats, \$5 enclosure and \$1 enclosure.

Sailors and Soldiers in uniform (not including the Hongkong Defence Corps) admitted free; Children half-price for admission and seats.

Tickets for admission and seats obtainable at MOUTRIE'S, ROBINSON'S, ANDERSON'S and from Members of the WAR CHARITIES GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Tickets for the War Bond Drawing are obtainable at all the Principal Banks.

[1122]

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

FOR

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

BRITISH MEDICAL MAN, Specializes, is Open to Partnership, practice, or long locum. Address—Box 37, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1155]

TO BE LET.

IN SHAMEN. LARGE SIX-ROOMED FLAT. Just completed building. All conveniences. Moderate rental. Excellent situation. Apply—**LITTLE, ADAMS & WOOD**, Architects, Canton. [1153]

TWIN SCREW STEAMER "ALACRITY"

1,016 tons gross. Built 1885.

SALE of the above steamer—her hull tackle, Furniture, Machinery and Boilers as she lies at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF TENDER.

(1) This vessel is offered for sale as she now lies to British or Allied firms for carrying purposes. The Admiralty take no responsibility for any damage or defects that may now or hereafter exist, and do not guarantee any portion of the vessel to be fit for further use.

(2) Intending tenderers or their accredited Hongkong agents will be required to deposit the sum of \$500 Hongkong Currency in Bank Notes with the Secretary and Cashier of the Dockyard, who will issue the authorised form of tender in return. This deposit will be returnable in the case of unsuccessful tenderers after the announcement of the result of the tender, and will be counted as part of the purchase money in the case of the successful tenderers. No tenders will be recognised which are not made out on the authorised form of tender, and no interest will be paid on tenders' deposits.

(3) All tenders should reach the Office of the Commodore-in-Charge, Hongkong, not later than noon on the 15th October, 1917, at which time and date the tenders will be opened. Tenderers will not be admitted.

(4) The vessel is not bound to accept the highest or any tender, but have the liberty to call for entirely fresh tenders or to dispose of the vessel in any other way they may think fit. In the event of identical tenders the vessel reserve their rights of acceptance or rejection.

(5) Should the acceptance of any tender be notified the successful tenderer will be required immediately to deposit one-fourth of the purchase money, and to pay the balance of the purchase money within one month from the date of such notification, and the vessel will be at purchaser's risk from the date of the notification.

(6) Further particulars regarding the conditions of sale, and a list of fittings to be sold with the ship, can be obtained from the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

(7) The vessel will be open to inspection from the 24th October to the 28th November, both days inclusive, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Inspecting orders can be obtained from the Office of the Commodore, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

R. W. MYBURGH, Commander, for Commodore and Senior Naval Officer, Hongkong. [1154]

WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN is required for the post of Assistant to the Superintendent of Chart and Chronometer Depot, Royal Naval Dockyard, Hongkong. Candidate must be methodical, a neat calligraphist, trustworthy and reliable. No previous technical knowledge necessary. Hours—8.45 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, Saturdays (and Sundays if necessary) 8.45 A.M. to Noon, and he must be available at all times if required. Rate of pay \$200 per month and overtime for all attendances in excess of 56 hours a week. Applications to be made to the Superintendent, Chart Depot, R.N. Yard. [1155]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents in Acres, Feet, and Inches.	Area in Acres, Feet, and Inches.	Useful Price.
1000	72 feet by 72 feet	5,000 about	50	2,700
1001	72 feet by 72 feet	5,000 about	50	2,700
1002	72 feet by 72 feet	5,000 about	50	2,700
1003	72 feet by 72 feet	5,000 about	50	2,700
1004	72 feet by 72 feet	5,000 about	50	2,700
1005	72 feet by 72 feet	5,000 about	50	2,700
1006	72 feet by 72 feet	5,000 about	50	2,700
1007	72 feet by 72 feet	5,000 about	50	2,700
1008	72 feet by 72 feet	5,000 about	50	2,700
1009	72 feet by 72 feet	5,000 about	50	2,700
1010	72 feet by 72 feet	5,000 about	50	2,700

FOR SALE.

USED MIXED POSTAGE STAMPS, with duplicates, in Bags of 1000 Stamps for \$2.00, 500 Stamps for \$1.00, 250 Stamps for \$0.50, 100 Stamps for \$0.20, 50 Stamps for \$0.10, 25 Stamps for \$0.05, 10 Stamps for \$0.02, 5 Stamps for \$0.01. Apply—**GRACA & CO.**, No 4, WYNDHAM STREET, Hongkong. [1156]

INTIMATIONS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF JOHN LEMM, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 10th day of November, 1917. Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send in their Claims to the Underclerk by the above date.

J. H. GARDINER, Solicitor for the Executor, 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Dated the 6th day of October, 1917. [1151]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Re THE KAI CHEONG Firm, THE WO YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY and THE HOP YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF HONGKONG.

At the request of the Partners of the above-named Firms, the CREDITORS of THE KAI CHEONG Firm, THE WO YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY and THE HOP YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY, whose Claims have not yet been filed, are required to send in particulars of their Claims in Writing on or before the 17th day of October, 1917, to the Underclerk, Mr. C. A. DA ROZA, of No. 7, Queen's Road Central, only for the purpose of verification by the Partners of the said Firms.

This Notice is given solely to ascertain the true liabilities of the said Firms. C. A. DA ROZA, Receiver and Manager, Hongkong, dated the 11th day of October, 1917. [1149]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of October, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending the 31st July, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 24th of October, 1917, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1130]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 14011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE RUSSET of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager, Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4309 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 17446 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARNERO DE LUZAROS (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager, Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1119]

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP OF 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., Ltd.,

P.O. Box 72, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. [1168]

WANTED.

AN experienced MARKET SALESMAN State experience, salary required, and send references.

"P. D. Q." Office, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1144]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED IMPORT and EXPORT MAN, capable of taking charge of the department. Only those with experience need apply.

Apply to—"EXPORT," Office, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1140]

WANTED.

AN experienced and reliable CHINESE SHIPPING CLERK, State previous experience and salary required.

Apply—"P. C." Office, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1143]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET OR FOR SALE

No. 47, CONDUIT ROAD.

Apply to—**COMPRADORE DEPT.**, Messrs. NABUNJA & Co., 3, Connaught Road, Central. [1149]

TO LET.

GOLF VILLA, No. 7, Wong-wei-cheong Road. FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with outhouse and garden. Rent moderate.

Apply to—**F. M. GUTIERREZ**, Care of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [1145]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—**THE MANAGER**, HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD., 46, Connaught Road Central. [900]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. OFFICE in King's Buildings, HOUSES in Morston Terrace and Wongmehong Road.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.** [928]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.**, Alexandra Buildings [941]

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELILIOS TERRACE, No. 57, WHITFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shekwan Road.

From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Fitting Office.

No. 2, FAIRVIEW, No. 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Ice House Street).

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

TO BE SOLD. "GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PEAK.

Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS**, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [930]

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL" and "GLENSHIEL BUNGALOW" 140 and 141, THE PEAK.

Apply to—**Box 243**, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1083]

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [1158]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BRAZIL, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the commanding vessel secured before departure from Hongkong for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to—**K. V. D. PARR**, Superintendent. [1159]

WATSON'S DHOBIE ITCH CURE

Copy of recent order received:

Dear Sirs,

I herewith request you to send me 3 bottles of your **DEOBIE ITCH CURE**, which I found to be excellent when in Hongkong a few weeks ago.

Signed—

W. R. D.

\$1.00 per bottle.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 15TH OCTOBER, 1917.

FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG is evidently determined to give the enemy in Flanders no respite; he is delivering his blows with increasing rapidity, and the effect of this is admitted by the prisoners we have taken to be "demoralising and disorganising the German Army."

Last Tuesday he launched another attack—this time in conjunction with the French—extending from south-eastward of Broadseinde to St. Jaensbeck, about a mile to the north-eastward of Bixchoote. It was thus rather further to the north than any of the three which preceded it. The object was, apparently, to readjust the battle-front and strengthen our hold upon the ridge which runs to the east of Ypres.

There were two simultaneous advances on either flank of a stationary fragment of line. The larger operation was on the left, with the village of Poelcapelle as its centre. The difficulties of the advance were very greatly increased by heavy and continuous rain, which subjected the troops to extreme discomfort and converted the ground which they had to cross into a morass. Yet, despite this and the fact that the two Divisions which bore the brunt of the fighting had only taken over the line a few hours before and were tired out after a long march, the results are described by Sir DOUGLAS HAIG as having been "very successful."

In some places the enemy were pressed back for a distance of two-thirds of a mile. It is said that our troops passed through Passchendaele, but had to retire when our artillery barrage drew back upon the village, which still remains in the possession of the enemy. We completed, however, the capture of Poelcapelle and gained the outskirts of the Forest of Houthulst, two miles to the north north-westward.

On our left, the French crossed the flooded river Broenbeck, and penetrated to a depth of a mile and a third on a front of

a mile and two-thirds. They are now within a thousand yards of the Forest of Houthulst, both on the right, where they are in touch with the British, and on the left, where they are advancing along the Coverbeck. The idea seems to be to envelop the Forest, which is the principal German artillery centre on this front, and thus remove the menace to the northern face of the salient which Sir DOUGLAS HAIG is pushing out towards Roulers.

The British now overlook the rear of the Forest and the approaches to it from the east, while the French are closing in on the west. An enormous number of guns, we are told, are already in position to bear upon this stronghold, which consists of a vast tangle of trees, wire, and dugouts extending for two miles and three-quarters from north to south and for three miles and a half from east to west. Already the enemy have taken alarm and withdrawn a part of their artillery, especially the heavy guns. Our troops found the enemy holding this front much more heavily than in any previous battle of this series, and this suggests that the Germans realise the failure of their recent defensive tactics and are now obliged to depend more upon man-power than upon concrete pill-boxes and shell-craters.

This, of course, is precisely what we should wish, for Germany's diminishing reserves will be the more speedily reduced, and man for man our troops have repeatedly demonstrated their superiority. The number of casualties inflicted upon the enemy in this advance we shall probably never know, but that it was very heavy may be deduced from the fact that the prisoners numbered two thousand, towards which total the French contributed four hundred. The forward movement was resumed two days later on a six-mile front to the north-east of Ypres, but, although the first objectives were speedily secured and seven hundred and fifty prisoners were captured, it had to be suspended owing to the weather.

As soon, however, as practicable we may be sure that it will be renewed. Meanwhile, there is every cause for satisfaction in the knowledge that we have driven the Germans practically out of the whole depth of their defensive front for a distance of several thousand yards, and obtained a firm footing on high ground which, when entirely in our possession, will be of the greatest value for observation purposes and enable our big guns to dominate the plains beyond and even reach to the coast. Already there are signs that the enemy are apprehensive of a break through, but the experts in London point out that a break through is not necessarily a part of the Allies' immediate plans, as fuller results will accrue from a continuation of the present policy of delivering a swift succession of blows in the same spot, each driving the salient wider and deeper into the opposing lines.

Dr. F. T. Chen, LL.D., is leaving for Shanghai to take a trip in the interior.

The winning number in the Ministering Children's League raffle for two night-dresses is 143.

The Chief Justice has ordered that the next Criminal Sessions shall be held on Monday, October 22nd, at 10 A.M.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. K. Digby, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., to be a member of the Medical Board, with effect from the 10th October, 1917, vice Mr. W. L. Pattenden, whose term of office has expired.

It is notified in the Gazette that Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (formerly of the *Hongkong Daily Press*) has been appointed to act as Secretary to the Sanitary Board until further notice, with effect from the 1st October, 1917.

It is notified in the Gazette that the Governor-in-Council has ordered the Sze Yap Society to be dissolved, since it appears that the Society is being used for purposes incompatible with the peace and good order of the Colony.

The following regulation has been made by the Governor-in-Council:—"Every graduate of the dental departments of the Universities of Harvard, Pennsylvania, or Michigan, who holds a State Board certificate from the State in which the University of which he is a graduate is situated shall be entitled to a certificate of exemption upon his satisfying the Governor-in-Council, with the advice of the Dental Board, that he possesses the aforesaid qualifications, that he is of good character, and that there is no reason rendering it undesirable that a certificate of exemption should be granted to him."

The funeral took place at Happy Valley, yesterday afternoon, of Mr. F. E. McHugh, manager at Canton of the Standard Oil Co., of New York, who died on Saturday night at Kowloon. It appears that about a week ago Mr. and Mrs. McHugh both became unwell as a result of something which they had eaten. Mrs. McHugh recovered, but as Mr. McHugh did not get better he was brought down to Hongkong on Thursday, and, after, apparently, making some improvement on Friday, died as stated. Great sympathy is felt with the widow, who is left with one little boy of about three years of age, and with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kraft.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. **OPIMUM PROSECUTION.** These Chinese junk men were charged, on remand, before Mr. J. R. Wood on Saturday, with the unlawful possession of 1,034 taels of prepared opium, not Government opium.

Mr. Mattingly appeared for the defence. The first and second defendants were discharged and the third was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

UNABLE TO RESIST TEMPTATION. A Chinese fok of the Yee Fat Bank was charged, on remand, with the larceny of \$1,750 in Chinese 20-cent pieces from the Bank on the night of October 6th. Defendant pleaded guilty.

Mr. E. Davidson told the Magistrate that the defendant had nothing to say, except that the money was lying about in profusion and he was unable to resist the temptation.

Defendant was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THEFT FROM KOWLOON DOCKS. A Chinese engineer, of Kowloon Dock launch K8, was charged before Mr. Wood with stealing six pounds of asbestos packing valued at \$5, the property of the Kowloon Docks.

Inspector Gordon stated that three pounds of packing were supplied to each of the Dock's Co.'s launches once a month to replace the old packing. The previous morning the launch was sent to the Kowloon godowns to take delivery of some goods, and while the coxswain went to the Godown Office, defendant left the launch and was seen by a Chinese constable to leave the godown by the main gate towards the Star Ferry. The *Lukong* noticed that defendant was very bulky around the waist and, on searching him, found that the cause was six pounds of asbestos packing.

Defendant was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

THE "FANTASTICS." The "Fantastics," whose season in this city is proving highly popular, kept a large and enthusiastic audience well-entertained on Saturday night at the Theatre Royal. To-night, the vivacious and versatile artists will present an entirely new programme, containing many novelties. Miss Billie Seaton promises a budget of fresh items, prominent among which will be a seaside number, "Everybody's doing it at the Seaside." "Keep your eye on the Girlie you Love" and "To the Strains of the Wedding March" will be other numbers which Miss Seaton will introduce. Miss Hilda Felstead will be heard in new monologues, and will be associated with Miss Fern French in several vocal numbers. One of the features of the entertainment should be the "Scarecrow Dance," which will be given by Mr. Fred Keeley, who will also join Miss Ivy Aldous in eccentric offerings. Leonard Nelson will include "There's a Gentleman here to-night" and "How is Your Father?" in his humorous contributions, and Miss Nellie Black will be heard in "Calla Herring" and other Scotch songs. New items will also be given by Miss Elsie Black, and Messrs. Redhead Wilson and Ray Traynor. The same programme will be given to-morrow night. On Wednesday there will again be a complete change of bill.

THE WAR.

WEATHER INTERFERES WITH BRITISH OPERATIONS.

STRUGGLE FOR PASSCHENDAELE VILLAGE.

GERMANS LAND ON ISLANDS IN RIGA GULF.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO SWEDEN'S PROTEST.

COUNT LUXBURG INTERNED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

PRISONERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, October 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The weather is wet and stormy. There was reciprocal artillery firing. Including 41 officers, we captured 741 prisoners yesterday.

LONDON, October 15th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our aeroplanes, on Thursday took every opportunity to reconnoitre the enemy's position during the intervals of clear weather. Many bombs were dropped on billets and infantry trenches were machine-gunned from low altitudes.

A German machine was brought down in a combat and another was shot down by infantry. Two were driven down. Five of our machines are missing.

AVIATORS AT WORK.

LONDON, October 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Despite the weather, our machines went out till four in the afternoon, and with great difficulty located our troops. They watched the enemy's movements and located hostile batteries, which they machine-gunned. They also fired 10,000 rounds at infantry in trenches and shell-holes and on the roads. They also fired at mounted troops and transport convoys, causing many casualties and great confusion.

A few enemy machines were encountered, but there was little air fighting. We brought down four enemy machines and drove down five. Ten of our machines are missing, several of which have evidently been lost in storms.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY FAILS TO COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, October 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was rain throughout the night, and it still continues. No hostile counter-attacks have developed on the battle front.

BRITISH EFFORT DISCONTINUED.

LONDON, October 12th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Notwithstanding the night's heavy rain, our troops formed up for this morning's attack and progressed along the entire front from the Ypres-Roulers railway to our junction with the French on the southern edge of the Houthulst Forest.

Throughout this front we captured many defended localities, fortified farms, woods and concreted strong points with a number of prisoners.

Fighting was especially severe on the slope of the main ridge, westward of Passchendaele and the main ridge itself southward of Passchendaele.

Heavy rain recommenced in the morning and continued with increasing violence all day, impeding our progress. Consequently it was decided not to make any further effort to reach the final objectives.

Approximately 500 prisoners have been taken.

GERMAN REPORT.

The German official report says:—The English yesterday penetrated between the station and village of Poelcapelle.

We threw back the enemy on both sides of Penderbeck.

The enemy directed strong pressure on Passchendaele, which we retain, the enemy gaining only a narrow strip of the forefield.

The artillery increased to drumfire this morning between Lys and the Comines-Ypres Canal.

BRITISH CAPTURE MANY DEFENDED LOCALITIES.

LONDON, October 12th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing this evening says:—This morning's battle developed with bitter fighting. News at present is incomplete. The attack seems to have progressed best on the two flanks. Troops are reported to be fighting east of Poelcapelle, and I believe we have possession of the brewery, where there was such a strong resistance recently.

We captured at midday Crest Farm on the left of Passchendaele Road.

The troops are now benefiting by the immense amount of concrete works constructed by the enemy during the past three years. They found deep shelters burrowed into the side of the ridge, making excellent shell-proof resting places.

LATER.

Owing to the wet weather I understand operations have temporarily come to a standstill.

STRUGGLE FOR PASSCHENDAELE.

LONDON, October 13th.

The battle in Flanders is developing into a struggle for the ruins of the village of Passchendaele.

There was very heavy fighting yesterday between Passchendaele and Poelcapelle, where the enemy, on Tuesday, somewhat forced back the British line.

Correspondents explain that the reason for the obstinacy of the German resistance on the lower western slopes of the ridge is the existence to the north-east of Poelcapelle of clusters of concrete positions, nineteen of which have been counted in one place alone. These shelter innumerable machine guns, which, with the wretched weather, naturally hamper the progress of the British, who, at present, hold two miles of the crest of the ridge which, beyond Passchendaele, outflanks the Houthulst forest stronghold. The defences beyond Poelcapelle are a serious obstacle, but less so than the mud and floods, which are beyond description, making it difficult to get the men near the line of attack and also for carriers and transport.

Officers have risked their lives most daringly to take up and prepare bivouacs so that the men, already in position, shall not be in the pouring rain and similarly, so that food and hot drink may be brought close to the fighting lines.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS IN FAVOUR OF FRENCH.

PARIS, October 13th.

A communiqué states:—Artillery has been most active on the sector of Laffauxmill and in the region of Craonne.

Enemy raids at Souain and Auberville, mentioned this morning, were carried out with strong effectives, preceded by a thirty-six hours' bombardment. The attacks were delivered by Stoss-truppen pioneer detachments 140 strong. Lively engagements resulted, ending decidedly in our favour. We took 110 prisoners. The enemy losses were particularly heavy.

A communiqué says:—North of the Aisne the Germans during the night launched several attacks on our positions in the Hurtbise-Chevaux sector.

Despite the violence of his effort the enemy only temporarily gained a footing in our advanced line.

Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN PRESSING THE RETREATING ENEMY.

LONDON, October 13th.

An official message from East Africa states:—The Right column troops from Kilwa have occupied Ruponda, which is an important junction of the tracks on the north-western end of the Muea Plateau and on the flank of the line of retreat of the enemy's main body. The whole rear-guard is being pressed by our force moving south from Nahungu.

Our rapid advance surprised the enemy, who were also making for Ruponda.

We dislodged a strong detachment from a position near Megondai, to the south of Mahenge, and forced the enemy to retire six miles to the north-east.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, October 13th.

An Italian official report says:—We crushed an attempted attack in the Costabella region.

Our batteries dispersed troops marching eastward of Castagnavizza and set fire to an ammunition dump in the region of San Giovanni.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CENTRAL POWERS DOOMED TO DESTRUCTION.

FRANCE WILL HAVE ALSACE-LORRAINE.

PARIS, October 14th.

The Chamber concluded the debate in which French diplomacy was criticised by passing a vote of confidence in the Government, and recommending reforms in the appointments and promotions in the diplomatic and consular services.

M. Ribot, in a speech in which the distinguished Minister paid a tribute to the French diplomats, referred to the clumsiness of Germany's machinations in seeking to divide the Allies, notably in the case of Alsace-Lorraine. "The loyal speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith have baffled the German manœuvre. France would have Alsace-Lorraine despite the Reichstag boastings."

M. Briand emphasised the impossibility of the Allies calling a halt in battle, and said that if the Central Powers were foolish enough to continue the war they were doomed to destruction.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 14th.

Silver is quoted at 44½d. per ounce. There is no demand and the market is dull.

EARLIER CABLES.

CAUSE OF THE SLUMP.

LONDON, October 13th.

Messrs. Montagu & Co.'s report states that the silver market is rather better supplied.

The weakness of the Shanghai exchange contributed to the dulness of the tone. Some silver purchased for China has been re-sold, and there does not seem much prospect of immediate recovery in that quarter.

Messrs. Montagu & Co. also state that they hear that thousands of tons of Mexican silver dollars were imported into the United States in the few months prior to September for melting and re-sale as bullion.

GERMANS LAND ON ISLANDS IN GULF OF RIGA.

OCCUPATION OF TWO ISLANDS.

PETROGRAD, October 13th.

The Germans have landed on the islands of Oesel and Dagö, at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga.

LONDON, October 13th.

A Russian communiqué says:—The enemy landed one or two Divisions on Oesel and Dagö in the Gulf of Riga.

The disembarkation was carried out with extraordinary rapidity.

The enemy had been preparing this operation a long time.

The slackness of the patrol service favoured the movement.

The capture of these islands will deprive us of our hitherto predominant position in the Gulf of Riga and indicates fresh enemy operations, probably in the direction of Hapsal.

These events may have a repercussion on the situation in the Segewold region, where a change of front will be necessary, bringing it nearer the Wenden-Walk line.

The Government has decided to put aside political and domestic affairs and concentrate all its strength on the defence of the country.

LATER.

The Russian communiqué mentions that the coast batteries were silenced by the powerful firing of dreadnoughts and that the enemy movements were rendered difficult by the mists constructed by the Russians and bad visibility.

The garrison at Oesel engaged the enemy.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, October 14th.

A wireless German official report states:—In a combined action by the Army and Navy we obtained a footing on the Island of Oesel.

EARLIER CABLES.

FOOD SAVING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, October 13th.

Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, is appealing for the appointment of local committees, throughout the country to undertake a fresh food-saving campaign. He states that the world harvests will not meet the requirements of the Allies at the present rate of consumption during the twelve months, and therefore we must rigidly economise or submit to compulsory rationing.

THE LUXBURG AFFAIR.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO SWEDEN'S PROTEST.

STOCKHOLM, October 13th.

The Government has received Germany's reply to Sweden's protest regarding the Luxburg affair.

The reply admits receiving Count Luxburg's telegrams from Argentina, mentioned in a cable of August 9th, but says one was mutilated in publication in an essential point, but it does not specify which point.

It asserts that the telegrams had no effect on the submarine operations.

It deplores the fact that Count Luxburg illegitimately used the assistance of the Swedish Authorities for the despatch of the telegrams, and promises that such incidents which are calculated to disturb the friendship of Sweden will not occur again.

CULPRIT INTERNED.

BUENOS AIRES, October 13th.

Count Luxburg has been interned on the island of Martin Garcia.

SIR JOHN SIMON JOINS UP.

LONDON, October 13th.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon has been given a commission in the army and has joined the forces in France.

BRAZIL EMPLOYS GERMAN STEAMERS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 13th.

The Government has decided to constitute three different lines from the 42 interned German steamers.

Eighteen are to be employed between the United States and Europe, and the remainder between Brazil and Europe and other routes.

All will fly the Brazilian flag.

THE CAPELLE CRISIS.

AMSTERDAM, October 12th.

The *Cologne Gazette* announces that the Capelle crisis was due to Admiral van Capelle's mutiny speech in the Reichstag which did not accord with the nature of the statement the Chancellor desired to be made.

ADMIRAL CAPELLE RESIGNS.

AMSTERDAM, October 13th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says Admiral van Capelle has resigned.

LATEST CABLES.

AMSTERDAM, October 14th.

A message from Berlin states that it is semi-officially announced in the *Volksbeobachter* that Admiral van Capelle, Minister of the Navy, has resigned.

EARLIER CABLES.

ARGENTINE RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLED.

BUENOS AIRES, October 13th.

The railway strike is settled.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

DEMOCRATS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, October 12th.

The Social Democrats have requested M. Nikitin, Minister of the Interior, to resign from that party, and a similar request to Mr. Propopovitch, the Minister of Supplies, is anticipated.

KAISER AT SOFIA.

AMSTERDAM, October 12th.

The Kaiser has arrived at Sofia, accompanied by Dr. Kuchmann, the German Foreign Secretary. He was received by the King and drove through decorated streets.

CANADA'S MAN-POWER.

CALLING OUT UNMARRIED MEN.

OTTAWA, October 13th.

The Government has issued a proclamation calling out unmarried men and childless widowers between the ages of 20 and 34 years, comprising Class 1. The men must report before November 10th, unless they have made application for exemption.

The exemption tribunals begin their sittings on November 8th.

NATIONAL PARTY CONTEST A BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, October 12th.

The National Party is contesting the bye-election at East Islington.

BRITAIN AND NETHERLANDS USE OF CABLES NOT A RIGHT.

LONDON, October 12th.

Reuter is informed that the Government regards in a serious light passage of sand and gravel through the Dutch waterways. Statistics show that these are going to occupied Belgium in quantities out of all proportion to peace-time supplies. Representations made with a view to its discontinuance have been unavailing, and it is pointed out that the use of British cables is a concession, not a right, and transmission of messages has been an act of grace.

HOLLAND WANTS PROOF.

THE HAGUE, October 13th.

The Foreign Minister in a statement said:—"We can satisfy the British desire to stop the transit of sand and gravel only when proofs are produced that they are used for war purposes. The Dutch Minister in London has asked for any proofs in Great Britain's possession."

(Continued on Page 6.)

BRITAIN'S FREE PRESS.

Lord Burnham, speaking on "The Press: Its Power and Influence," at the Hampstead Garden Suburb, said:—"The British Press has never been a puppet of the Executive Government, but now that the Executive Government is getting more power into its hands, and will approximate in power to any of the ancient tyrannies, it is more than ever important that the Press shall preserve its independence. The last thing I want is the newspaper Press to be part of the machinery of the State. The State is powerful enough without that."

"Most Continental papers are in receipt of State grants or subsidies, and in many cases these come from Governments other than their own. The German mind refuses to believe that papers in England are not inspired by the Government of the day. The Emperor used to burst into furious fits of rage because he said the inspiration for articles which he considered hostile to German interests came from the Cabinet."

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENT BUDGET.

In introducing the Supply Bill H.E. the Governor of the Straits Settlements said:—"I am fortunately again able to record that the Colony has well maintained its sound financial position."

In 1916 the revenue amounted to \$17,325,095, while the expenditure was only \$11,044,353.

The revenue for the current year is coming in well, and the revised estimate for this year is \$16,143,208, against our original estimate \$12,857,084. The increases are mainly in Opium, Liquor and Tobacco duties, Stamp duties, Posts and Telegraphs, and Interest.

The revised estimate of expenditure for the year is \$12,710,593, against the original estimate of \$12,042,843. In these revised estimates are included \$883,287 towards the cost of services arising out of the war, a vote for which will be taken in the near future, and a sum of \$844,419, arrears of Military contribution, for the year 1916.

The excess of our assets over our liabilities at the end of 1916 was \$26,980,016, and at the end of the year it is estimated that it will be slightly over \$30,000,000.

The revenue for 1918 is estimated at \$14,008,000 and the expenditure at \$13,001,332, an estimated surplus of \$1,007,308.

In addition to the cost of services arising out of the war such as maintenance of German prisoners, censorship of posts and telegraphs; upkeep of the examination service amounting to \$184,298 for the period, August, 1914, to December, 1916; and in addition to the yearly defence contribution which came to \$232,036 for the year 1916, this Colony is assisting the Home Government towards the prosecution of the war in the following way.

We gave to the Home Government a sum of £201,394, which was due to the Colony on account of the Military contribution for the three years ending March 31st, 1916, exceeding the cost of the garrison.

Last year we voted £200,000 annually with effect from the July 1st, 1916, for five years certain and the vote will very probably be continued for a further five years. For the year 1917 a War Tax on incomes has been imposed which will enable us to give a further £200,000 this year to the Home Government.

We have raised a local War Loan at 6 per cent, which reached on September 13th last £4,112,138, and are lending the proceeds to the Home Government at 5 per cent.

The policy of employing all our available balances for the purpose of the War finance is being continued.

Subscriptions of all communities to War Charities amount in the aggregate to a considerable sum, and the work done by various local societies has been highly appreciated by the societies in England.

In 1911, when the last census was taken, the European British population between the ages of 15 and 45 consisted of less than 3,000 men; since the war commenced about 500 have left to place themselves at the disposal of the War Office; of this a considerable percentage have been killed in action or died of wounds. The Empire is fighting for its existence and these men readily sacrificed their positions and their lives in the conviction that in so doing they were rendering the best service they could give to their country.

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIPS.

A NEUTRAL COMMISSIONER.

Lord Robert Cecil made an important announcement in the House of Commons recently, as to British hospital ships. In order to remove all pretence that British hospital ships are misused, he said, his Majesty's Government have agreed that each ship shall carry a neutral commissioner appointed by the Spanish Government. I understand that the French Government have agreed to a similar arrangement. We hope that this may put an end to enemy attacks on these ships, though we have not yet received a definite assurance to this effect from the enemy Governments. The names of British hospital ships have in all cases been communicated to the enemy Governments before employment, as required by the Geneva Convention for the adaptation of the Geneva Convention to maritime warfare, and the same is no doubt the case as regards hospital ships of Allied Powers. Moreover, in the case of British hospital ships, in addition to the names full particulars to ensure easy identification have been supplied to the enemy Governments.

Mr. Gilbert: Can the right hon. gentleman say whether this suggestion arose from our Government or from the German Government?

Lord Robert Cecil: I am afraid I cannot answer that without notice. I rather think it was from ourselves.

F.M.S. RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The report on the F.M.S. Railways for 1916 states that the total number of passengers carried on the railway in 1916 was 14,741,066 as compared with 11,599,025 in 1915. Of these, 12,229,939, or 82.96 per cent, were third-class passengers. There were, in addition, 8,520 season tickets issued. Details are given of the tonnage and gross and average receipts of various descriptions of goods train traffic. The total tonnage carried was 1,287,031 tons compared with 1,100,331 tons in 1915. The total number of heads of live stock carried in 1916 was 122,427 as compared with 104,822 in 1915.

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THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

franco-Belgian front
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH THRUST RESUMED
SATISFACTORY PROGRESS
REPORTED.

LONDON, October 11th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked at 5.25 this morning on a front of six miles, north-east of Ypres.

We are progressing satisfactorily. Heavy rain has fallen all night.
BRITISH AND ANZAC TROOPS ATTACK.

LONDON, October 12th.
Reuters Correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—British and Anzac troops to-day resumed the process of pushing the Germans off what remains of their foothold upon the great ridge system east of Ypres.

The French to the left have not moved to-day, but their artillery is pounding the enemy vigorously.

The weather has now improved, and this afternoon there is a crisp breeze and a blue sky, but when the troops went forward the conditions were miserable. Although the ground was heavy, it was better than on the last attack.

The Germans were again caught unexpectedly, for they could hardly have anticipated that we should again strike so soon, nor in such weather, but Sir Douglas Haig, whom I saw yesterday, was looking particularly well and wearing an air of complete satisfaction. He fully realises the value of time when the enemy is still staggering under the shock of previous blows.

The scheme of to-day's battle seems to be fraught with the most interesting possibilities; more than this I must not say. We have driven the Germans practically out of the whole depth of their defensive front over a width of several thousand yards. The result is that the Germans must now oppose us more than on any previous occasion since the first Battle of Ypres with flesh and blood instead of dug-outs, deep trenches and concreted redoubts. They are now shovelling and running up wire in feverish haste at the rear, but the dominant ridge enables us to see all this and to shell the workers with very disturbing effects. A "pill-box" takes a month to construct and cannot be built in wet or frosty weather.

The barrage was more terrific than heretofore and crawled ahead of our lads this morning, searching with incandescent coronations every yard traversed. The enemy's artillery response was somewhat ragged.

It is always dangerous to draw general conclusions from local symptoms, but many reports are current to the effect that the Germans are getting short of big-gun ammunition. Certainly their Army Orders invariably admonish, in heavy type, to husband this as much as possible.

Recently the enemy had been firing at us some of our own shells captured from the Russians. The fact that they are bringing these so far in view of the great transport difficulties, is significant. It was reported at 7.40 this morning that our troops had gained their first objectives. Machine-gun fire appears to be the chief trouble, indicating that a large proportion of the German artillery has been withdrawn well to the rear.

Our armies are up in great strength, doing splendidly, especially in directing artillery fire on large bodies of marching troops. Some tanks were seen, but no reports in connection with these are available.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, October 12th.
A German wireless official message states:—Between the Lys and the Ypres-Menin road firing increased suddenly. There was drumfire this morning. New enemy attacks then commenced on wide sectors.

A German official message states:—The battle is still in full swing on the Langemark and Minebeke fronts.

The fighting continues in some places where the English have penetrated our lines, to the north of Poelcapelle and to the south-west of Passchendaele.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

Paris, October 12th.
A communiqué says:—The night was marked by great mutual artillery activity and a series of German attempts on various parts of the line, including west of Cerny, west of Maison-de-Champagne, Auberville, all of which failed. The artillery duel continues to the right of the region of Bezonvaux, and on the right of the Meuse.

There is most intense artillery firing north-east of Soissons and east of the Meuse.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HOODWINKING THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

SOUND AND FURY SIGNIFYING NOTHING.

AMSTERDAM, October 12th.
The Reichstag has adjourned until December 6th. The President, in his concluding speech, exhorted the people not to lose their nerve.

General von Hindenburg, replying to the German National Chamber of Commerce, said:—"England's envy has closed the door of international commerce, but she shall feel the sharpness of the sword until she perishes."

Admiral Scheer, replying to the Stendal Peace Committee, said:—"Your confidence inspires the U-boat men, and we shall ensure that the British shall never again dare to pick a quarrel."

Herr Hertling, speaking in the Bavarian Diet, remarked that "the British were hard-hearted, calculating business men, but they were also beginning to doubt whether war was a paying business."

Forecasts declares that Dr. Michaelis, after the recent scenes in the Reichstag, is finally impossible as Chancellor.

U-BOAT MEN MUJINY.

LONDON, October 12th.
It is learned from a reliable source that there is a strong and growing disinclination on the part of German seamen to serve on U-boats.

Several Germans have recently been shot for refusing service on submarines. It is noteworthy that the executions were quite apart from the mutiny at Wilhelmshaven, which occurred at a prior date.

SYMPTOMS OF ALLIES' POLICY
DUTCH PRESS FAIRLY
PHILOSOPHICAL.

LONDON, October 11th.
Dutch newspapers appear to accept fairly philosophically the stoppage of commercial telegrams which is the new form of pressure exercised by the Allies. The stoppage applies to all commercial cables between Allied countries and Holland.

Dutch business men are much perturbed, and are likely to urge the Government to comply with the British demands.

Now that the whole world is becoming increasingly concerned in the war, directly or indirectly, the Allies are no longer hesitating to adopt stringent measures for the furtherance of their policy of shortening the war by hurting the enemy to the utmost, utilising for themselves all reasonable methods, even though neutrals are temporarily inconvenienced. The extreme tightening of the blockade, the commandeering of foreign ships, the stoppage of telegrams and bunkering facilities are symptoms of this policy.

GT. BRITAIN AND SWEDISH SHIPS.

LONDON, October 12th.
It is believed that forty Swedish vessels alone are affected by the British Government's scheme of requisitioning British-owned ships registered under a neutral flag now lying in British ports. Four have already been taken over.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

LONDON, October 12th.
The Press Bureau announces that Dr. Addison has appointed a Committee to report on questions connected with the securing and distributing of raw materials required for British industries for the purpose of restoring and developing trade after the war.

CANADA AND COALITION.

OTTAWA, October 12th.
Sir Robert Borden authorises the statement that the formation of a Coalition Government is assured.

It is expected to consist of Liberals and Conservatives equally.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

GERMAN SEAMEN SENTENCED.

CHARLESTOWN (S.C.), October 12th.
Three of the crew of the German steamer *Liebenfels*, which was sunk at anchor in January, have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined one thousand dollars each for conspiracy to sink the ship.

EXPORT OF TUNGSTEN.

NEW YORK, October 12th.
A plot to export tungsten on board a Scandinavian liner has been frustrated by the arrest of a steward and two local Swedes. Two hundred pounds of tungsten were found concealed on the liner.

THE EXPORT OF HIDES AND SKINS.

A Tanners' Alliance has been formed, on the suggestion of the Government, to control the export of hides and skins in order to prevent them reaching enemy destinations.

NEW NATIONAL ARMY.

WASHINGTON, October 12th.
Mr. Baker, the Secretary for War, has stated that the number of men in the new National Army actually in training is under orders aggregating 43,180. Clothing, etc., is ready as required.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

REMOVAL OF EX-TSAR AND FAMILY.

PETROGRAD, October 12th.
The ex-Tsar and family have been transferred to a monastery in the vicinity of Tobolsk, as the ex-Tsar complained of the curiosity of crowds day and night surrounding the house at Tobolsk, which was without a garden.

COSSACK REPRESENTATION DEMANDED.

A conference of the Cossacks has formulated demands including that Cossacks shall no longer be used as police for political purposes and an increase in the number of Cossack representatives in the preliminary Parliament.

PARIS PACIFISTS PUNISHED.

PARIS, October 12th.
Six persons have been sentenced from four months' to two years' imprisonment for distributing pacifist pamphlets.

BRITISH MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, October 12th.
The War Office announces that Major-General Sir William Salmond has been appointed Director-General of Military Aeronautics, in succession to Major-General Sir David Henderson, who is undertaking special work.

ARGENTINA'S SOLICITOUS CARE OF COUNT LUXBURG.

BUENOS AIRES, October 12th.
Count Luxburg, who was awaiting an opportunity to depart, evaded surveillance and attempted to flee to the interior. He was arrested and his luggage seized. Count Luxburg protested and insulted the authorities, and he was taken back to Buenos Aires.

GENERAL HAIG AND THE RED CROSS.

LONDON, October 12th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has written to the Chairman of the Red Cross and St. John Societies in connection with the "Our Day" appeal on the 18th inst., expressing gratitude at the admirable work they are doing with the Expeditionary Force, whether in transporting wounded or in supplying a host of comforts to men in hospital. He says their work is performed zealously, devotedly and efficiently, while their aid rendered to the Medical Corps is beyond all praise. Sir Douglas hopes that there is no risk of their splendid work being curtailed through lack of funds.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 11th.
Silver is quoted at 44½d. There are rather larger offerings, and the market is dull.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, October 12th.
Mr. A. C. Salter, K.C., Unionist Member for Basingstoke, and Mr. Alexander Roche, K.C., have been appointed Justices of the King's Bench Division.

The Hon. Sir Edward Ridley, K.C., has resigned.

Aerial Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENEMY AERODROME BOMBED.

LONDON, October 12th.
The Admiralty announces that, despite the weather, naval aircraft dropped many bombs on Sparapheok aerodrome yesterday. All our machines returned.

Russian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

REPORTED RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, October 12th.
A Russian wireless official message states:—We counter-attacked and restored our position south of the Pskov high road. The enemy took several trenches in the Buzacz region. In a counter-attack we re-captured them.

We drove out Turks from a height south of Urmita.

The Balkans.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

INTENSE ARTILLERY FIRE.

LONDON, October 12th.
A German wireless official message states:—There is intense artillery fire in the Monastir basin, and at the Cerna Bend.

THE COCKNEY IN HOSPITAL.

A certain Cockney of the slums, Bert, was an acquaintance of mine before the war, and from him I gleaned some vague knowledge of his kind. I did not guess how intimate was soon to be association with a multitude of the Berts of the world. I was to be their servant, to wait upon them, to perform menial tasks for them, to wash them and dress them and undress them, to carry them in my arms. In my own ward, and elsewhere in the hospital, I came in close contact with many Cockneys. Even when one had not precisely "placed" a patient of this description, the relatives who came to him on visiting days gave the clue. The mother was sometimes a "flower girl," the sweetheart, with a very feathered hat, and hair which evidently lived in curling pins except on great occasions, probably worked in a factory. These people, if the patient were confined to bed, sat beside him and talked in a subdued throaty whisper. But I have seen the same sort of patient, well enough to walk about, meet his folk at the hospital gate, passing in and going out; hosts of patients are waiting, some in wheeled chairs and some seated on the iron fence which fringes the drive. The reunions which occur at that gate are exceeding public.

In a higher class there is here restraint and a rather stupid bashfulness. I have seen a wounded youngster flush apprehensively and only peck his mother in return for her sobbing embrace. That is not Bert's way. He knows—he is no fool—that his mother looks a trifle absurd, with bonnet awry, she surges perspiringly past the sentries. But he hobbles sprily to meet her, and his salute is no mere peck; but a smacking kiss, so noisy that it makes every one laugh. He laughs too; but the main thing is that he has managed to please his mother. She is sniffling loudly, yet laughing also, and one could want no better picture of human affection than this of Bernardy Bert and his shapeless, work-distorted, maybe bibulous-looking mother, exchanging that resounding and ungracious kiss at the hospital gate. I have heard Bert shout "Mother" from a hundred yards off, when he spied her coming through the gate. No false shame there! No dingy "good form" in that—nor in the time honoured jest which follows: "And have you remembered to bring me a bottle of beer, mother?" (Of course, visitors are not allowed to introduce alcohol into the hospital—otherwise I am afraid there is no doubt that mother would have obliged.) In one of our wards we harboured for a while a coteranger. This coter, an entertaining and pucky creature who had to have a leg amputated, received no callers on visiting-day—his own relatives were dead, and he and his wife had separated. "Couldn't it be off," he explained, and with laudable impartiality added: "Married better 'er, she did, when she married me." As the lady was herself a coter, it was plain that here, as in other grades of society, there are degrees, conventions, and barriers which may not be lightly overstepped. "Sister," however, thought that the patient should inform his wife that he had lost a leg, and prevailed on him to send her a letter to that effect. A few days later he was asked: "Well, did you write and tell your wife you had lost a leg?" "Yes," "I suppose she's answered?" "What has she said?" "Said 'I'm a liar!'" Her retort had neither disconcerted nor offended him. He was a philosopher—and, like so many of his kind, a laughing philosopher. When he was sufficiently recovered from his operation to get about on crutches he was the wag of the ward. He took a special delight in those practical jokes which are invented by patients to tease the nurses, and devoted the most painstaking ingenuity to their preparation. It was he who found a small hole in the lath and plaster wall which separated the ward from the wards kitchen. Through this hole a length of cotton was passed and tied to the handle of a mug on the kitchen shelf. At this period, owing to the Zeppelin raids, only the barest minimum of light was allowed, and the night nurse, when she entered the kitchen, went into almost complete darkness. No sooner was she in the kitchen and fumbling for what she required than a faint noise—that of the cup being twitched by the cotton leading to the mischievous coter's bed—arose on the shelf, and convinced her that she was in the presence of a "mouse." She retreated, and perhaps if any convalescent patient had been awake he would have enlisted his aid to expel the mouse; but in the ward the patients were, as one man, inordinately vociferous. It was this slightly overdone snoring, at the finish, which gave birth to suspicions and caused the trick to be detected.

The night nurses do not have a placid time of it if their patients are at the stage of recovery when spirits begin to rise and the early slumber hour which the hospital rules prescribe is not welcome. String-actuated knaveries, more or less similar to the mouse in the kitchen one, are always devised for the plaguing of a night-nurse. Sometimes in the dead of night, when utter silence broods over the ward, the gramophone will abruptly burst into raucous music—its mechanism has been released by a contrivance which gives no clue to the crime's perpetrator. The flustered nurse gropes her way down the ward and stops the gramophone, every patient meanwhile sitting up in bed and protesting against her cruelty in having awakened them by "starting" it. Half-an-hour after the ward has quieted down, the other gramophone (some wards own two) whirrs off into impudent song—it also has been primed. Nurse is wiser on future occasions: she stows the gramophones, when she comes on duty, where no one can tamper with them. Even so, she may have her nerves preyed upon by eerie tinklings, impossible to locate in the darkness: these are caused by two rafters, by jiggling a string, which is conducted over another rafter, and down the wall to his pillow, the patient makes the knife blades clash. Sometimes two.

Replies to several discursive critics recently, Mr. Balfour repudiated with much warmth "the wild charges" which have been current in some quarters respecting the discipline and courage of British troops on the Salonika front. He said that they had no foundation whatever, nor was there any truth in the suggestion of divided responsibility between the Foreign Office and the War Office. He had not the slightest conception, he said, how the suggestion arose. The Foreign Office had nothing to do with military matters on that front, where a French General was in supreme command. He thought it very unlikely that there would be operations on a large scale in that quarter. Mr. Balfour said that he looked forward with hope and confidence to the restoration of the Serbian Kingdom, under conditions which would make it more successful and glorious than ever before.

A good deal had been said about the conduct of foreign policy, and the need for greater publicity. Mr. Balfour dissented. Secrecy, in his view, was essential. Debates were the life-blood of a free country, but not on foreign affairs, where everything depended on discretion. "Truth is desirable," said Mr. Balfour, "but all truth cannot be told at all times." The Foreign Secretary recalled a saying of his predecessor, Viscount Grey, that he certainly could tell the House everything, but that he could only do it once. Nor did Mr. Balfour approve the proposal to set up a Foreign Relations Committee. This was not the time for change, and he believed that the existing system did not work ill. There was a widespread delusion about the so-called secret diplomacy. Diplomacy was not a criminal operation covering up dark transactions; it was an extension to international relations of private intercourse. To reveal from day to day what was ultimately revealed in its proper proportions in a Blue Book would really be insanity. As for secret diplomacy being responsible for the war, Mr. Balfour did not believe that in June 1914, either the British or the French Government had the slightest notion that there was danger ahead.

strings, leading to different beds, complete this instrument of torture. After a determined search, nurse finds one string, and, having cut it, flatters herself that she has got the better of her enemies. Not a bit of it! She has scarcely settled in her chair again before the tinklings recommence. The second string is in action; and as she hunts about the ward for the source of the melody in the ceiling muffled convulsions of mirth, from the dim rows of beds, furnish evidence that her naughtily charges are not getting the response which they require, and to ensure which is part of the purpose of her presence.

A nurse who happens to be unpopular never has these pranks played upon her. They are in the nature of a compliment. They do occur in a ward where there is a patient seriously ill. It is impossible to imagine war-hospital patients acting inconsiderately towards a distressed comrade. This observation renders all the more amusing the scandalized conceit which I once beheld on the demure physiognomy of a visiting clergyman when he gathered the drift of certain allusions to a case on the Danger List.

The name of the Danger List explains itself. When a patient is put on the Danger List his relatives are sent for, and may be with him whether it is the visiting afternoon or not. (If the time from the provinces, they are presented with a railway pass, and, if poor, are allotted lodgings near the hospital, a grant being made to them from our Benevolent Fund.) For the information of the V.O.D.'s, who answer visitor's questions in the Inquiry Bureau at the main entrance, to the hospital, a copy of the Danger List hangs there, and it is on record that an awe-struck child, seeing this column of patients' names, and reading the heading, asked: "What does 'Danger List' mean. Does it mean that it's dangerous to go near them?" Now, in Ward C22 a patient, a Cockney, was on the Danger List—circumstances availed nothing to depress his spirits. In spite of considerable pain, he poked fun at the prospect of his own imminent demise, and was himself the chief offender against the edict of quietness which "Sister" had issued for her ward. He would talk; and he would talk about undertakers, post-mortems, epitaphs, and the details of a military funeral. That there top note of the "Last Post" (the bugle doesn't "ari sound proper," he said—a verdict which any one who has heard this beautiful and inspired fandango, which is the farwell above a soldier's grave, and which ends on a soaring treble, will endorse. "But," he went on, "if the bugler's 'ad a drop o' somethin' warm on the way to the cemetery, that there top note always reminds me of a 'iccup. An' if 'e 'iccup over me, I shall wanker spit in 'is eye, blimey if I won't." This persiflage had been going on for a couple of days, and getting to be more and more elaborate and allusive, infecting the entire ward, so that the fact that the man was on the Danger List had become a kind of catchword amongst his fellows. Entered, in all innocence, the clergyman. ("The very bloke to put me up to all the tricks!"—from the irreverent one.) At the same moment a walking patient, also a Cockney, who had been reading a newspaper, gave vent to a cry of feigned horror. "Boys!" he announced, "it says 'ere there's a shortage of timber!'" Outlaws greeted this once—every one except the clergyman, and when he grasped the point, that Ol' Chum So-and-so was on the Danger List, and a shortage of timber was supposed to imply that he might be done out of a coffin, he was visibly shocked. Perhaps he did not understand Cockney humour.

However, one may add that our irrepressible friend, at the moment of writing, is off the Danger List (albeit only after a protracted struggle with the Enemy at whom he jeered), and is now contriving to be as funny about life as he was funny—and fearless—about death.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SALONIKA FORCE.

"WILD CHARGES" DENIED.

Replies to several discursive critics recently, Mr. Balfour repudiated with much warmth "the wild charges" which have been current in some quarters respecting the discipline and courage of British troops on the Salonika front. He said that they had no foundation whatever, nor was there any truth in the suggestion of divided responsibility between the Foreign Office and the War Office. He had not the slightest conception, he said, how the suggestion arose. The Foreign Office had nothing to do with military matters on that front, where a French General was in supreme command. He thought it very unlikely that there would be operations on a large scale in that quarter. Mr. Balfour said that he looked forward with hope and confidence to the restoration of the Serbian Kingdom, under conditions which would make it more successful and glorious than ever before.

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B. BACOMETAS, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, but in hundreds.

TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

H. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the quantity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

STATE OF SKY, in blue sky, c. detached and, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. equal rain, snow, & thunder, r. visibility, w. dew (wet). S. rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 14th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Temperature ...	39.96	30.02	28.55
Humidity ...	83	76	80
Wind ...	49	64	68
Direction ...	NNW	East	East
Force ...	2	3	3
Other ...	b	c	b
...

Highest open-air Temperature on 13th 87
Lowest open-air Temperature on 14th 76

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 15th to 21st October.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Days of Month	H.K. Time.	Height.		H.K. Time.	Height.		
15	h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.		
15	9 49	6 7		2 34	2 7		
16	9 36	6 7		2 36	2 7		
16	9 15	6 0		2 11	2 3		
17	9 49	5 7		3 03	2 9		
17	9 28	7 5		3 49	3 0		
18	9 28	5 5		3 20	3 2		
18	9 10	5 5		4 39	1 8		
19	9 10	7 7		3 44	3 5		
19	11 15	5 1		5 11	1 7		
20	10 24	7 3		4 7	3 8		
20	10 18	5 7		5 56	1 7		
21	11 17	7 3		4 29	3 9		
21	1 32	4 4		6 03	1 8		
				4 52	4 1		

Mr. E. Almond
Dr. & Mrs. Asger and son
Mr. J. R. F. Flynn
Anderson
Mr. Batsellom
Mr. G. Bannerman
Mr. W. Budge
Mrs. & Mrs. T. S. Cheng
Mrs. Christiansen and child
Mr. T. B. Culhane
Mr. Finlayson
Mr. Chester Fritz
Mr. & Mrs. Gregory
Mr. & Mrs. Hammes and children
Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Jackson
Mr. E. James
Mr. P. B. Kincaid
Mrs. E. Almond
Mrs. E. Maahua
Mr. W. Morley
Mr. E. Moore
Mr. J. Newburg
Mrs. W. O. Passmore
Mr. J. F. Be d
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Richardson
Mrs. H. M. Sherwin
Mr. & Mrs. Siders and family
Mr. E. M. Slough
Mrs. Stewart and children
Mr. Straeton
Mrs. Stubbings and daughter
Mr. A. L. Todd
Mr. & Mrs. Underwood
Mrs. F. Walsh

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Capt. Yoshikawa 12,500

SHANGHAI and KOBE {KAGA MARU (MONDAY, 22nd Oct., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Komatsubara 12,500

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE {KATORI MARU (SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Kon 21,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE {KASHIMA MARU (WEDNESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Tozawa 21,000

KOBE {YOKOHAMA MARU (SATURDAY, 20th Oct., at Noon.
Capt. Terada 12,500

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NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
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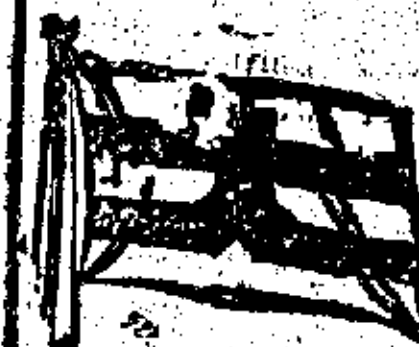
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"SOSU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 18th Oct., at 9 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon.

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